

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Four Dollars Per Annum—paid in Advance.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1806.

[12 1-2 Cents Single.]

Valuable Family Medicines.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and for SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, by SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jr. Richmond, a large supply of the following very valuable Medicines, viz:

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir, or Cough Drops.

Superior to any other medicine ever before invented, for all complaints of the Lungs, and has been known frequently to effect a cure after all other medicines have failed. It is to be hoped that all those who are laboring under Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs will resort to this valuable medicine for relief.—Price 75 cents a bottle.

Dr. Rowan's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters.

Which have proved to be extremely serviceable for a few years past in restoring weak and decayed constitutions of almost every description, and for removing all these complicated complaints so common in the spring season.—For a common bitter to use in families, none can exceed them for pleasantness. To show that these excellent bitters are held in high estimation by Physicians of eminence, we need only insert the following extract of a letter from Dr. John Willcox a respectable Physician, and post-master at the city of Vergennes.

VERGENNES, October 23d, 1804.

Sir, I have been one of those who never put much faith in patent medicine until of late, but must acknowledge from actual experience, that I have received more benefit from *Dr. Rowan's Bitters*, than from all the medicine I ever before took; I have been very unwell with a slow remittant fever.

I am, &c.

JOHN WILLCOX, M. D.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Bilious Pills, Which have proved to be eminently useful for, rheumatism, jaundice, Dropsy, Debility, Head Aches, Constipation, Female Complaints, &c. Their virtues are too well known to need comment in an advertisement.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste, Which whitens and preserves the teeth, gives an agreeable taste to the breath, and cures the decay in the teeth and gums; it may be applied at all times without in the least injuring the teeth. The very great and extensive sale this medicine has met with bespeaks its intrinsic worth.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rowan's Anti-Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

A medicine which no family ought to be without, as these Pills are useful in every complaint where purgatives are necessary; they are certain to operate in a short time without occasioning the least pain or griping.—Price only 25 cents a box.

Dr. Rowan's Celebrated Corn Powders. The most proper medicine that can be given to children to destroy Worms, &c. to remove crudities of every kind from the first passages.—Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Rowan's (Genuine) Ich Ointment. The most certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the Itch, of any now in use. It also cures all kinds of eruptions on the face or skin, is very agreeable in smell, leaves the skin smooth & beautiful, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety.—Price only 43 cents a box.

Very particular directions accompany each of these valuable medicines.

NOTICE.

I AM informed by Messrs. Joseph Marx & Co. of Richmond, that they put under cover, directed to me (James Strange) Natural Bridge, Rock Bridge county, the following NOTES, and that the same were put into the Post-office, at Richmond, viz:

- On the 21st October, 1806, No. 2676, C. Bank of Virginia, 14th November 1805, \$ 20
- No. 787, B. Bank of Virginia, 5th October 1804, 20
- No. 1639, A. office of D. & D. Petersburg, 17th July, 1805, 20
- No. 2349, A. Bank of Virginia, 2d May, 1806, 10
- No. 2164, D. Bank of Virginia, 8th March, 1806, 10
- No. 2258, D. Bank of Virginia, 13th June, 1805, 5
- No. 1269, C. Bank of Virginia, 10th June, 1805, 5
- No. 1041, D. office of D. & D. Petersburg, 6th July, 1805, 5
- No. 476, D. office of D. & D. Petersburg, 18th April, 1805, 5—100
- And on 28th October 1806, No. 525, D. Bank of Virginia, 3d October, 1804, \$ 20
- No. 2574, B. Bank of Virginia, June, 1805, 20
- No. 632, B. Bank of Virginia, 26th November, 1804, 10
- No. 3454, B. office of D. & D. Norfolk, 5th April, 1806, 10
- No. 3431, B. office of D. & D. Norfolk, 5th April, 1806, 10
- No. 1265, B. office of D. & D. Norfolk, 24th March, 1805, 10
- No. 2093, B. office of D. & D. Norfolk, 7th March, 1806, 5
- No. 1729, D. office of D. & D. Petersburg, 8th February, 1806, 5
- No. 426, A. office of D. & D. Fredericksburg, 18th April, 1805, 5
- No. 1318, D. office of D. & D. Fredericksburg, 18th Nov. 1805, 5—100

I was frequently at the Post-office, Natural Bridge, between the time those letters, with the aforementioned Notes, ought to have arrived there, and the 14th instant, enquiring for letters, but no such had then got to that office, and on that day I left Rock Bridge county.

JAMES STRANGE.

Petersburg, 22d November, 1806, 2

DOCT. WILSON

Has just received at his shop, opposite the stores of Messrs. John and Robert Gumble, and Mr. Neil M. Coull, a general assortment of

MEDICINES.

He offers them for sale on lower terms than they can be procured at any other house in Richmond. He has on hand a variety of Paints, Varnishes and Oils—Also Spirits of Turpentine and Turpentine Varnishes by the Barrel at unusually low prices.

Richmond, 10th September, 1806. w3m

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

MEDICINES,

Have just come to hand, at the Apothecary Shop, on the main street (Shoemaker Hill) They are offered for sale on as low terms as they can be procured at any shop in Richmond.

NOW READY FOR THE PRESS, And will be published immediately after the next session of the General Assembly, By SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jun.

VOLUME SECOND

OF THE

REVISED CODE;

CONTAINING

A collection of all such Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, of a public and permanent nature, as have been passed since the session of 1801; to which will be added, such Acts of the same nature as may be passed at the session of 1806.

TOGETHER WITH

AN APPENDIX,

IN WHICH WILL BE INSERTED,

I. Such Public Acts as have been omitted in the last edition of the Revised Code.
II. A compilation of the several laws for the establishment of the James River, Potomac, Appomattox and Dismal Swamp Canal companies; in all of which the state has an interest.

III. Acts for the establishment of the Mutual Assurance Society against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia.

IV. Laws concerning the Northern Neck.

V. A Table of Fines, Forfeitures, Penalties and Amercements, designating such as are to the use of the Commonwealth; such as towards lessening the county levy; such as belong to individuals; and such as are appropriated to any particular object.

VI. Acts for establishing Turnpike roads.

VII. Acts authorising the erection of Toll Bridges.

All the Acts comprised in this volume, have been carefully collated by a gentleman of the bar—Notes of reference to former and subsequent statutes, are annexed to each chapter, and a copious INDEX will be given at the end of the work.

TERMS.

I. It shall be printed on an entire new type, of a size larger than that used in the last edition of the Revised Code, published in 1803.

II. The paper shall be of good quality, and the book, when bound, will form a volume in large octavo, to match the first volume of the same work. The number of pages cannot be ascertained, though it is expected, from the matter of which the book will be composed, (there being ninety-five new chapters in the continuation from 1801 to 1805, and upwards of one hundred omitted acts) that it will contain nearly as many pages as the last edition.

III. The price to subscribers will be Five DOLLARS, to be paid on delivery of the book—to non-subscribers the price will be considerably increased.

Subscriptions are received by the Publisher in Richmond.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, a parcel of choice NEGROES consisting of ten Men, that have been accustomed to live in the upper country, and as likely as any in the commonwealth, will be offered for Sale to the highest bidder, to satisfy a debt due Carter Page, esq. by the Messrs. Deane's, at Cumberland courthouse, on Monday the 26th of January next, (being court day) a credit of twelve months will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and approved security. It is agreed by the parties that the subscriber shall act for the trustee.

SAMUEL TAYLOR, Jr.

Nov. 17, 1806. wtds

FOR SALE

THE PLANTATION whereon I now live, in Cumberland county, two miles from Cairn, and six from the courthouse. It is well known to be one of the best stands as a public house, on the main western road. The House is large and has five fire places, and is particularly well calculated to accommodate families in cold weather—there are also, a good Kitchen, a Stable with stalls sufficient for 30 Horses, and other convenient out-houses—a young Orchard of 20 acres, containing almost every kind of fruit. There is a good proportion of Meadow Land, and some of it putting in time to sow and about thirty thousand Corn-Hills of low ground. The Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, Meat, and the Stock of every kind, naturalised to the place, will be disposed of with the plantation. A long credit will be given (to suit the purchaser) on paying down only one thousand dollars of the money, and giving satisfactory security for the balance.—Possession may be had any time between this time and the 1st of February, 1807.

BENJ. B. CHESHIER.

Cumberland, Nov. 20, 1806. w3cj

FOR SALE,

ON the 5th day of December next, on the premises, the tract of land whereon, I now live, containing 28 3-4 acres, lying on the Buckingham road, half a mile below Cumberland Courthouse. The land is well improved and of a tolerable good soil.—There is on this land a framed dwelling house, composed of three rooms, a framed Kitchen, over which is a good apartment, and a shop, with three rooms, a good stable, a garden and other necessary improvements—with the addition of a good office orchard which will be useful in a year or two.—This situation is a good one for a tavern as well as a mechanic of any kind.

Terms one half cash and a credit of six months for the other half, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. ALSO FOR SALE, at the same time and place, all my household and kitchen FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO, 30 1-2 acres of LAND, lying on the opposite side of the road, which I purchased of M. B. Poitiaux, esq. of the city of Richmond. This Land will be sold subject to the said Poitiaux's claim, as I have not as yet a deed; and he will, whenever the said claim is discharged, convey a full and perfect title thereto. A credit of six months will be given the purchaser upon his entering into bond and approved security, to carry interest from the 15th January 1806, till paid, with a deed of trust, on the said Land, to secure the payment, whenever he the said Poitiaux shall make a deed to the purchaser.

SAML. ADAMS.

November 17, 1806. wtd

To the Public.

THE Subscriber, residing in the city of Williamsburg, is desirous of taking a few young Ladies and Gentlemen as

BOARDERS.

Her house is situated on the lot adjoining Mr. Anderson's Boarding School, and has seven convenient rooms. She therefore flatters herself that she can accommodate them to their satisfaction with Lodging as well as Entertainment. She proposes to keep separate tables for the Gentlemen and Ladies, and her terms will be as moderate as any in town.

ANNA BYRD.

Nov. 18, 1806. w4t

We have lately received, FOR SALE,

12 hhds. sugar	15 boxes cotton & wool cards dp.
30 hhds. do.	4 tons castings assorted, viz pots, ovens, skillets, spiders, and irons, tuckles and wagon boxes
3000 lbs. green coffee	350 sacks salt
10 hhds. Antigua rum	100 hhds cut herrings
5 do. Windward Island do.	50 do whole do
14 hhds. N. E. rum	15 do shad
14 hhds. do do	40 lbs Spanish indigo
12 hhds. molasses	15 lbs nutmegs
8 casks Malaga wine	100 pr men's fine shoes
20 tierces & bbls. whisky	50 do coarse do
4 pipes apple brandy	500 lbs Glauber salts
15 bbls do do	
12 crates Liverpool ware assorted	
10 do stone do do	

We have also on hand,

Iron	Loaf sugar
German, Crawley and Blistered Steel	Tanners' & Linseed oil
Race & ground ginger	Nova Scotia grind stones
Pepper	Ground plaster in bbls
Alspice	Good manufactured tobacco by the keg, for retailing
FF & F powder	Tar
Shot, assorted sizes	Weedling hoes
French brandy	Nets woodware
Rice	Bed cords, leading lines and twine
Cheese	Necklace
Wrought and cut nails, assorted sizes	Stone jugs, butter pots, chamber pots, wash basins, bake pans, churns, &c. &c.
Snuff	
Glass ware, viz 1-2 pt. tumblers and decanters, assorted sizes	

We daily expect to receive, a quantity of Sherry Wine, Window Glass, Copiers and Allum, all of which articles, we will sell at a small advance, for cash, approved paper or country produce.

Shapard & Lucke.

Richmond, May 8, 1806.

At a Court held for Cumberland county, the 23th Oct. 1806.

Patsy Stone, administratrix of Anderson Stone, dec. Plaintiff, In Chancery.

Against Theodorick Carter, late guardian of Anderson Stone, dec. and Miller Woodson, Defendants.

THIS day came the plaintiff by William Daniel, gent. her attorney, and the defendant Theodorick Carter, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the said complainant by her counsel aforesaid, It is ordered, that the said defendant Theodorick Carter, do appear here on the first day of February term next of this court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county; and that the defendant Miller Woodson, do not pay away, secrete or otherwise dispose of any monies, goods, or effects which he may have in his hands belonging to the defendant Theodorick Carter, until the further order of this court.

(A Copy.) MILLER WOODSON, c. c.

FURTHER Late Intelligence.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—*Earl Percy.*—Yesterday a large body of the Electors of Westminster, assembled at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of expressing their approbation of the nomination of his Lordship as a Candidate to represent the city of Westminster.

Lord Percy entered the room about one o'clock; was conducted towards the chair by Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Adam. Mr. Byng took the chair.

Mr. Whitbread rose to propose Lord Percy. He prefaced his speech with a just eulogium on Mr. Fox, "as the landmark and safeguard of the constitution, and the bulwark of the world." It would be idle, added he, to talk of a successor to that Great Man, whose seat in council and in the senate will ever be vacant. He then dwelt on the hereditary virtues of the House of Percy, and the fair prospects from the education of the noble Lord he was about to propose; and with these examples in his view, that he would tread in the steps which his ancestors and Mr. Fox had trodden before him. To speak of that young nobleman, at present, as calculated to fill the vacant seat for Westminster would be impossible—it was the commencement of his public life, and it was fair to draw a favourable augury of Lord Percy. They knew him to be independent, and above temptations to betray the rights and liberties of his country, which his noble family had ever supported. His father had ever been a patriot, and the friend of that great man whose loss was so deeply lamented. His son had before his eyes the example of Mr. Fox, whose conduct was a model for him, as his successor.—Lord Percy would do justice to the electors, by treading in the paths of honesty, simplicity & truth. Mr. Whitbread then read four resolutions: the first was to express the deep regret which the meeting felt for the death of Mr. Fox, and the others to declare their intention to support Lord Percy at the approaching election. After which he proposed Lord Percy, a proposal which was received with reiterated marks of approbation.

Mr. Elliott seconded the motion—he was not in the habits of agreeing with Mr. Fox on many points, but he still revered his character, and lamented his death as much as any man could. He was convinced that Lord Percy would be found to act up to those principles which had distinguished his family in the cause of liberty.

Lord Percy returned his thanks to the Meeting, and pledged himself to act upon those principles that had rendered the memory of Mr. Fox so dear to them.

The resolutions were then severally put & agreed to without one dissentient voice. *Whig Club.*—Yesterday an extraordinary meeting of this distinguished Society was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk in the chair. The requisition was read, and Mr. Wm. Adam, in a short and most affecting address, said, that on the sad and melancholy occasion of the death of the Right Honorable CHARLES JAMES FOX, it was thought becoming in that Society to meet together.—They had been associated under his auspices, and had had peculiar opportunities of witnessing his unparalleled exertions in the cause not only of his country but that of human kind; and it was therefore incumbent upon them to consider in what way they should manifest the love and veneration which his patriotism, talents, and services, had indelibly fixed in their breasts. He proposed that they express to the noble relations of the deceased their desire to be permitted, in their individual capacity, to follow his remains to the grave. This was received with sympathetic emotion, and a committee was appointed to make known their sentiments to the noble relations of the deceased, and also to consider of what further testimony of their feelings of gratitude and admiration it would become them to render to his memory. The resolutions were all passed with unanimity, and the thanks of the meeting were given to the noble Duke for his conduct in the chair.

Some letters from the Continent mention, that the exile of M^dOubril is only of a temporary nature, and that the apparent disgrace of that Minister is nothing more than a pretext for the rejection of the Treaty. The real purpose of the negotiation, it is said, was to discover the magnitude of Bonaparte's views, and to avert from Austria the ruin with which she was threatened, in consequence of the retention of Cattaro. If these were the objects of D'Oubril's journey to Paris, his mission has not been altogether unsuccessful. Whatever the terms of the Treaty were, we believe he communicated them to the Prussian Cabinet, as he passed through Berlin; and it is, perhaps, to their enormous injustice and treachery, that the present hostile attitude of Prussia is owing. The negotiation may also have prevented the French from entering Austria, on account of the retention of Cattaro; but we fear it has not been sufficiently protracted to enable her to derive any great advantage from the delay.

It is now fully confirmed, that while the granaries are bursting in all parts of France, with the produce of the late and the surplus of the former harvest, the scarcity of specie was never greater at the most frightful period of the revolution. The people cannot pay the necessary imposts for want of it.—When they are called upon for taxes, they point to their granaries and cellars, and offer payment in kind. These are no bad signs of the ease & happiness of the French people; but it is possible a state may be very rich at home, and as proportionally

poor abroad. That this is the case in France we are assured. While the people have all the necessities of life in profusion, the French armies in Germany want both clothes and food.

So much is the want of a circulating medium felt in France at this moment, that it is feared the Government will be obliged to have recourse to the emission of a compulsory paper currency.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES.

Singular Military Appearance!

AT Portland, in the district of Maine, Lieutenant INGRAHAM was lately tried by a Court Martial for punishing one Noah Harding, a private in his company, by taking his arms and accoutrements from him, putting him under guard, marching him through the town, and placing him in public view on a Wooden Horse, erected for the purpose, &c.—In the lieutenant's defence before the Court, after detailing a number of provocations given by the said Noah Harding, he thus describes Harding's ludicrous appearance in the ranks on the parade:—*Trenton True Amer.*

"It is fully proved by the testimony that in pursuance of previous threats made as public as possible, Noah Harding, the complainant, did appear on parade, on the said muster day, in a dress that could not fail to excite public ridicule and derision, and which was intended and stupidly believed by him to throw odium and contempt upon the company to which he belongs, and on his proper officers. It is fully proved by the same witnesses, that he appeared wearing a pair of spectacles of an unusual size and appearance, fastened round his head with black ribbon or something resembling it, and it fully appears that spectacles of any kind are not usually worn by him, neither were they such as could assist or relieve the sight of any person to whom spectacles might be necessary—and it is very apparent that those were not intended for any such purpose, but were procured not to relieve the sight, & could be only fit to decorate the forehead of Noah Harding; that he wore a straw hat with a yellow band procured for the occasion—that over a white neck handkerchief of the usual kind he wore a bandanna handkerchief so called, twisted up to the resemblance of a cord—that he wore three waistcoats, of unusual and unequal lengths all of different colours, in such a manner as to expose them to view as much as possible; and to render his appearance still more ridiculous and contemptible, each waistcoat was confined with only one or two buttons at the breast, so that they might be easily blown about by the wind—that having either very long suspenders or none at all, his pantaloons filled up his boots so as to make his appearance awkward beyond description—and had it not been for the length of his waistcoats he must have exhibited at his waistband an appearance exceeding indecent if not obscene. His canteen was very awkwardly hung upon him with a profusion of what is called quality binding, which further decorated his dress with long strings or bows.—His boots had been kept for a number of weeks in his cellar in order to contract a mould which might render them a suitable addition to the other parts of his dress—he carried what he called a knapsack, but which was rather a bag or pack of unusual size whimsically painted and marked No. 1—in which was a very large salt fish selected on account of its size from a pile of ten quintals, so large that the tail of the fish appeared above his shoulders out of the mouth of the bag." &c. &c.

Extract from Doctor E. Jenner's letter, to his correspondent in Portsmouth, (N. H.) on the subject of his glorious discovery, the Cow-Pox.

"You may easily conceive what a gratification it is to me, whenever I hear that the powers of vaccination have so clearly manifested themselves as to eradicate that horrid pest, the small pox, from any particular district. Information similar to that you convey, has reached me from various parts of the world. Vienna exhibits a curious instance. The bills of mortality had there shown that the average number of deaths by small pox had annually exceeded eight hundred, for a number of years past, but that in the year 1804, five years after the introduction of the cow pox, two individuals only fell victims to that scourge the small pox.

"I now request all vaccine inoculators to be particularly cautious in the examination of the progress of the pustule, on those who are affected with an herpetic skin, under whatever form this affection may appear. My reason for enjoining this precaution is this—I clearly perceive it to be far more common than any other cause of the spurious or imperfect vaccine pustule—that pustule which does not guard the patient from future infection. I have discovered, too, that in many cases this has been the cause of insecurity obtained from small pox inoculation."

From the Norfolk Herald, of the 20th Inst.

Care ought to be taken by those who handle fire-arms at these alarming times. On Sunday last, a person having inadvertently laid down his fowling-piece in a house in Bank-street, which he supposed was not loaded—a lady belonging to the house took it up, and admiring its beauty, after going through a few evolutions, enquired if it was loaded; being told it was not, and to scare a female that was engaged in scrubbing the floor, she pointed the gun at her, pulling the trigger at the same time, upon which the piece went off and lodged the contents (buck shot) in one of her thighs.